United Nations E/ICEF/2016/P/L.26

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
5 August 2016
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

For decision

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2016
14-16 September 2016
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Honduras

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Honduras is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $20,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

16-13617(E) 050816

Please recycle

Programme rationale

1. Honduras has an estimated 3,488,871 people aged under 18 as of 2016, representing some 40 per cent of the total population. Around 48 per cent live in rural areas, and 52 per cent in urban areas. Approximately 9 per cent belong to one of the nine indigenous or Afro-Honduran peoples who live in the country.

2. Honduras is classified as a lower-middle-income country. In 2013, the country's level of debt stood at 43 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and the informal employment rate was 72.8 per cent. Poverty in 2014 was estimated at 62.8 per cent. Applying a measurement in line with an income-based approach, data from 2013 showed that there were more poor children (78.3 per cent) than poor adults (64.1 per cent). Some 18 per cent of children (653,000) live in absolute poverty. With a Gini coefficient of 53.7, Honduras is the most unequal country in Latin America.

3. Honduras is the country most affected by climate change in the world. Some 31 per cent of the population lives in areas at risk of natural disasters, while 33.2 per cent of GDP is vulnerable to this type of disaster. In the event of a disaster, diarrhoea would increase by 2 to 5 per cent, while communicable diseases and malnutrition would also increase. Poverty could increase in such a situation, in particular in rural areas. School dropout rates would rise as families responded to the climate crisis, as would inequity and violence.

4. Neonatal mortality (deaths of infants aged under 28 days) is 11 per 1,000 live births, while infant mortality (deaths of infants aged under one year) is 20 per 1,000 live births, and child mortality (deaths of children under 5 years of age) has reached 17 per 1,000 live births. Meanwhile, according to the Demographic and Health Survey for 2011/2012, a total of 23 per cent of under-5s suffer from chronic malnutrition, a figure that stands at 28.8 per cent in rural areas and 14.6 per cent in urban areas; in predominantly indigenous areas such as Intibucá and Lempira, the rate is almost double the average (48.2 and 47.6 per cent, respectively). The exclusive breastfeeding rate during the first six months of life is 31 per cent. In 2012, 83 per cent of births were attended by health-care professionals, while 89 per cent of mothers received at least four antenatal check-ups. Four out of every 10 parents did not participate in activities to promote learning and prepare children for school. These percentages were higher among the poorest families and parents with a low level of education.

5. Data from the Household Survey carried out by the National Statistics Institute show that 44 per cent of children aged between 3 and 17 are outside the school system. The children at the highest risk of exclusion from education-system coverage are those living in rural areas (48.7 per cent), children between 3 and 5 years of age (65 per cent), and adolescents aged 12 to 14 (some 55.1 per cent) and 15 to 17 (74.6 per cent). The main cause of non-attendance during the third cycle of basic education is a lack of economic resources (46 per cent). A total of 4 per cent left school to go to work, while 28 per cent did not want to continue studying because they did not feel that education opened any doors to the labour market. Meanwhile, in the third cycle of basic education (grades 7 to 9), 28.5 per cent of adolescents are at moderate risk of dropping out of school (with an average of one year over-age) and another 28 per cent are at serious risk (with two or more years of over-age). In relation to the quality of learning obtained, some 55 per cent of children in basic education achieved a satisfactory or advanced level in mathematics, while the same figure stood at 63 per cent for reading, according to national-level assessments.

6. Children in Honduras suffer multiple forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and abandonment. According to the Observatory of Violence, the rate of homicides involving child victims aged under 18 reached 15.9 per 100,000 (627 homicides) in 2014, of which 83 per cent of victims were boys, and 70 per cent were adolescents of both sexes aged 16 to 18. Reports of sexual abuse reached 1,980 cases of requests for prosecution in 2014, of which 91 per cent involved girls aged under 18. A total of 24 per cent of adolescents aged 15 to 19 have been pregnant. Adolescents in the poorest quintile registered pregnancy rates of 35 per cent, some 10 percentage points above the average and three times the rate found among adolescents in the richest quintile (11 per cent). Sexual harassment mainly affects adolescent girls, while physical violence affects adolescent boys. Regarding violence, 12.6 per cent of adolescents state that they have seen schoolmates bring weapons to school. Moreover, 12 per cent of adolescents said that they would leave school if they were victims of violence there. Among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19, 14.7 said that they had suffered violence in the home. In 49 per cent of these cases, the violence was perpetrated by the victim's mother or father; in 25 per cent by their partner; and in another 9 per cent by their ex-spouse or ex-partner.

7. Migration caused by a lack of opportunities and violence is another factor affecting children. In 2015, a full 25 per cent of returned or repatriated migrants were children (8,355), of which 7.4 per cent were under 6 years of age and 34 per cent were unaccompanied. The main causes of irregular migration among children included economic hardship, family reunification, violence or insecurity.

8. Regarding participation, 41 per cent of adolescents aged between 12 and 18 were not positively engaged in any kind of organization. Another 80 per cent stated that they did not even participate in school organizations, while 72 per cent did not participate in sporting organizations. Among indigenous or Afro-Honduran children, it was reported that 68 per cent did not participate in decision-making in their households.

9. In 2015, the Committee on the Rights of the Child formulated its Concluding Observations. These included recommendations on the implementation of the legal reform on childhood approved in 2013, and the allocation of technical and financial resources to effect the institutional reform of the system to protect the rights of the child. The Committee also recommended compliance with the Standards for Harmonious Coexistence in Public and Private Schools and the promotion of non-violent forms of child-rearing and discipline. In 2015, the Human Rights Council carried out a Universal Periodic Review. Recommendations accepted by the State notably include those concerning full protection for children and the strengthening of the National Directorate for Children, Adolescents and the Family. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women will examine the State's report in October 2016.

10. During the programme of cooperation 2012–2016, the following lessons learned were identified: (a) the need for coordination between the range of interventions from government institutions in the social sector and community responses, with a view to achieving integrated early childhood development (ECD); and (b) the effectiveness of modelling work to scale up good practices that could be translated into public policy. The comparative advantages offered by UNICEF include the capacity to generate evidence and promote political dialogue; the ability to construct models and systematize good practices among the range of actors; and the potential for articulating lessons learned on implementing national agendas at the municipal level.

Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The country programme will focus on children in the most disadvantaged circumstances, mainly in rural, indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations. This focus is in harmony with the national priorities established in the Government's Country Vision, National Plan, and Strategic Plan 2014–2018. The programme lies within the framework of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014–2017, while also contributing to 6 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes as well to four of the five outcomes set out in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021. The programme will have four components: (a) ECD; (b) inclusive, quality education; (c) children protected from violence; and (d) social inclusion and children's rights monitoring.

12. The programme will develop national and local working approaches. At the national level, there will be an emphasis on the following: evidence generation and knowledge management for the formulation and evaluation of public policies related to childhood and adolescence; changing social norms that violate children's rights; the formulation and allocation of budgets using an equity- and rights-based approach; and inter-institutional coordination to consolidate a system to protect children's rights. At the local level, municipalities and departments that are particularly vulnerable in terms of ECD, violence, migration and the social exclusion of adolescents, and have a concentrated population of indigenous and Afro-Honduran children, as well as extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, have been chosen in order to model local systems to protect children's rights. This involves inter-institutional management and empowering children and adolescents to ensure their effective participation in the construction of programmes, social oversight and accountability, as well as dialogue with authorities.

13. In the framework of the UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2014–2017, the programme will focus on: (a) the promotion of responsible fatherhood and the participation of fathers in raising their children; (b) the prevention of gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence, and the response to this issue; and (c) the empowerment of adolescent girls and the fostering of new, more positive manifestations of masculinity in adolescent boys.

14. The programme will promote an intercultural approach to the social inclusion of indigenous and Afro-descendant children by fostering positive upbringing in early childhood, capacity-building for intercultural, bilingual education, and the introduction of existing mechanisms for achieving ethnic cohesion to generate protective environments.

15. Given the high risk of a natural disaster affecting Honduras, the programme will strengthen the resilience of communities and institutions in facing natural or human-made disasters, along with climate change adaptation, and the response to violence. Emphasis will be placed on developing resilience in the face of climate change among children in the first cycle of basic education (grades 1 to 3), as well as knowledge generation and management in social policy dialogue designed to reduce the impact of climate change on children. At the same time, emphasis will be placed on capacity-building for community-based organizations and networks to tackle violence against children.

16. Partnerships will be strengthened with municipal government associations, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and cooperation agencies, in particular on the development of models for scale-up in the selected municipalities.

Early childhood development

17. Honduras has a legislative framework to promote early childhood protection, survival and development, but this needs to be strengthened and requires additional resources. This programme component will contribute to the implementation of the National Early Childhood Development Policy and to improving the access of children 0 to 6 years of age to comprehensive services, incorporating a gender and intercultural perspective.

18. The situation analysis focused on childhood identified limited competencies in child development among families with a low level of education in predominantly rural and indigenous populations. Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples generally do not have adequate spaces in which to socialize their children through following their own traditional positive patterns of child-rearing. Working alongside government and other partners, UNICEF will help to develop competencies to improve child-rearing patterns among parents of children aged 0 to 6 years. It will promote spaces for the exchange of knowledge and intergenerational dialogue on gender traditions, roles and norms, with the aim of increasing the self-esteem of children by valuing the role they play in their families and communities. Positive child-rearing practices will be introduced into indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, with strategies adapted to each culture. Furthermore, churches and community networks will be encouraged to participate in the creation of protective family and community environments.

19. Honduras has a wealth of experience in the sphere of early childhood. Nevertheless, activities have been mainly disjointed, sectoral in scope, and lacking in unified criteria or evaluations of cost-efficiency. UNICEF will contribute to government institutions addressing civil registry of births, health and nutrition, education, protection and culture, and NGOs, in the selected municipalities to articulate Integrated Pathways for Early Childhood Care in order to increase coverage and improve the quality of services offered to children under 6 years of age, and their families.

20. The country has recognized the need to establish a body to oversee, and efficient mechanisms for, interinstitutional and cross-sectoral coordination between planning, implementation management, and the monitoring and evaluation of interventions in ECD. UNICEF will help to build capacities for strategic coordination and interinstitutional management among the Interinstitutional Commissions for Early Childhood Development in selected departments. To this end, the programme will promote horizontal cooperation with countries with experience and good practices in this area, and will develop partnerships with the region's centres of excellence.

Inclusive and quality education

21. This component will help to ensure that the children and adolescents suffering the most severe exclusion can access quality and inclusive education at primary school and preschool levels. The aim is to help children to start school on time, reduce school dropout rates at the basic level, prevent dropout following the end of the second cycle of basic education, and improve the quality and relevance of education.

22. Given the low value that parents place on pre-basic and secondary education, as well as the low level of participation of families and communities in managing education, UNICEF will support capacity-building of the Municipal Councils for Educational Development and the School Councils for the Development of Education Centres. This effort will contribute to strengthening effective participation in the management of

education and links between schools, families and communities. Such participation will focus on identifying children who are out of school, working with families to promote the timely incorporation of children into primary and preschool education, motivating adolescents to return to school, monitoring indicators on education quality, and mobilizing communities to work towards freeing schools and environments from violence.

23. UNICEF will support the Education Secretariat to implement a decentralized management model and teaching models focusing on the needs of children and adolescents and on the development of life skills. With a view to improving the timely incorporation of children into preschool education, this component will support the articulation of three modes of education: home education, education in community centres, and education in schools. Moreover, it will support the development of educational models capable of reinforcing the education of children and adolescents who have fallen behind; models of intercultural education for indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples; and flexible education models that can incorporate education services for out-of-school adolescents, in particular in violent contexts.

24. UNICEF will engage in advocacy with the Education Secretariat with a view to ensuring that investment in school infrastructures — including drinking-water systems and sanitation in education centres — are targeted at strengthening disaster resilience and contributing to the development of standards for new school-infrastructure designs capable of reducing the risks associated with disasters and climate change. Likewise, UNICEF will help to build capacities among teaching staff and the education community to enable them incorporate issues of environmental education, disaster resilience and climate-change adaptation into their pupils' education.

25. With the aim of building capacity to steer and regulate the education system to guarantee the right to quality, inclusive education, UNICEF will help to define and implement standards, guidelines and models of quality, inclusive education, particularly in the cases of both preschool and the third level of basic education (lower-secondary school education). UNICEF will support the development of the Education Secretariat's management model in three specific spheres: (a) the analysis of the efficiency and effectiveness of education spending; (b) results-based programming and budgeting; and (c) the strengthening of results-based information, monitoring and evaluation systems. Partnerships will be consolidated with academic institutions and international cooperation agencies participating in the International Cooperating Partners' Education Round Table.

Children protected from violence

26. The high level of violence committed against children makes it vitally important that national and local child protection systems are consolidated. In order to tackle the factors affecting violence against children and adolescents, this component will foster the development of protective environments within the family, at school and in the community of selected municipalities. It will also contribute to consolidating the national child protection system in order to address the structural factors linked to violence. It will advocate for the elimination of child marriage.

27. The male chauvinism that predominates in Honduran society contributes to proliferating the violent resolution of conflicts, and gender-based violence. This programme component will help to provide children, adolescents and their families in the selected municipalities with the competencies they need to prevent violence and to ensure protection against violence.

28. In many communities, disadvantaged children and adolescents are recruited by gangs and into organized crime. The protection component will emphasize work in the community, building resilience capacity, including through participatory social mapping, the drafting of action plans to respond to violence and the articulation of actions between communities and local institutions to strengthen a protective environment in the community. UNICEF will work with the media and churches to promote social norms and patterns of behaviour that protect children.

29. There are barriers to an articulated and effective response in the case of adolescents who are in conflict with the law. UNICEF will support judicial authorities and other auxiliary institutions to develop processes with a rights-based approach in the case of adolescents who come into conflict with the penal code. The Inter-Institutional Justice Commissions and other spaces for articulation and consensus at the municipal level will be strengthened. This should result in better organization and sustainability of articulated processes that enable improved, timelier administration of justice.

30. In order to counteract a lack of basic information on the various types of violence committed against children, and with a view to ensuring that those responsible for decision-making can take action based on up-to-date information, UNICEF will support the design and development of information systems and institutional capacity-building to monitor violence against children. Universities, municipal governments, institutions in the social sector, and judicial authorities will also play an important role in this effort.

31. UNICEF will promote the establishment of partnerships both at the central level and in municipalities with the aim of strengthening institutional capacities to provide comprehensive, quality services to prevent violence and to support survivors. UNICEF will provide technical assistance and technical support to the relevant institutions within the national child protection system to formulate an integrated pathway for addressing violence, establishing treatment protocols and quality standards in service provision, as well as developing staff capacities to provide comprehensive care for victims of violence based on human rights standards.

Social inclusion and monitoring of children's rights

32. This programme component will help to increase the comprehensive care provided to those children and adolescents in the most severe situations of poverty and social exclusion. It will do so by promoting an articulated institutional response that is evidence-based, has adequate financing, is duly monitored and evaluated, and employs a participatory approach based on realizing rights.

33. UNICEF will support the generation and management of evidence through household surveys and the strengthening and articulation of administrative registries to generate disaggregated data on population groups and territories, in order to gain insight into the most excluded populations. Work will also be carried out to forge alliances with academics and civil society organizations (CSOs) to establish observatories to analyse information and provide spaces for dialogue that can guide the design of public policy related to childhood. Efforts will be made to generate evidence to quantify the impact of climate change on children's well-being.

34. UNICEF will continue to support the institutionalization of measuring public investment in childhood and adolescence, carrying out more in-depth analysis of the efficiency, effectiveness, equity and impact of investment in specific policies and programmes. Moreover, it will contribute to the costing of policies and programmes related

to childhood. UNICEF will use evidence-based advocacy and will provide technical assistance to guide budget decisions with an equity-based approach. To achieve this, it will build partnerships with other external cooperating agents, CSOs and academic institutions.

35. In order to build local capacities to promote transparency and the generation of effective spaces and mechanisms for citizen participation, in particular that of adolescents, UNICEF will establish partnerships with academics to improve planning, budgeting and monitoring with a rights-based approach to children's participation in the selected municipalities. UNICEF will also promote effective cross-sectoral results-based articulation, the strengthening of synergies and the coordination of interinstitutional efforts to improve investment in, and the transparency of quality provision of children's services.

36. With the aim of increasing the participation of children and adolescents in local policymaking processes and social oversight, UNICEF will support work to empower adolescents through skills development, organization into networks and dialogue with decision makers through provision of the appropriate spaces and platforms.

Programme effectiveness

37. This component addresses programme management, including planning, coordination, programme monitoring and independent assessment, as well as the application of a gender-based, intercultural approach. UNICEF will continue to take the lead in protecting children's rights in emergency and disaster situations.

38. The programme will promote initiatives that help to increase public awareness of and responsibility for children's rights through alliances with the media and professional communications associations, multimedia content generation, social media strategies, and advocacy with authorities and opinion leaders. Moreover, it will continue to encourage the use of information and communication technologies in order to ensure that children and adolescents exercise their right to participate.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Early childhood development	1 500	2 000	3 500
Inclusive and quality education	1 500	3 000	4 500
Children protected from violence	750	9 500	10 250
Social inclusion and monitoring of children's rights	750	5 000	5 750
Programme effectiveness	1 000	500	1 500
Total	**5 500**	**20 000**	**25 500**

Programme and risk management

39. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary mechanism of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

40. UNICEF contributes to four of the five UNDAF outcomes and presides over the Results Groups that correspond to its mandate and experience. Likewise, it supports the gradual implementation of the Delivering as One Standard Operating Procedures, in harmony with the United Nations system. UNICEF will guarantee full compliance with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, and will participate along with other United Nations agencies in the introduction of measures to guarantee the efficient and transparent use of financial and material resources.

41. A risk management strategy will be implemented to mitigate the critical risks linked to programme outcomes, mainly pertaining to funding predictability, a low capacity for implementation and coordination between partners at the local level, and insecurity caused by organized crime activities in some territories where the programme will be implemented. UNICEF will continue its efforts to consolidate partnerships with NGOs in order to reach populations suffering exclusion due to their isolated geographic location, guaranteeing the continuity of essential services and contributing to capacity-building in government institutions at the local level. Based on current trends of diminishing international cooperation in middle-income countries, UNICEF will leverage the resources contributed by international financial institutions.

42. Taking into account the country's high vulnerability to natural disasters and emergencies, UNICEF will continue to update its Early Warning/Early Action system with the aim of preventing the significant impact of such events on the programme's implementation. Special attention will be paid to capacity-building among the programme's partners in disaster and emergency preparedness and response. Financial resources will be devoted to prepositioning essential equipment and materials, including communication materials, to facilitate a rapid response in the event of an emergency or humanitarian crisis.

Monitoring and evaluation

43. There will be analyses of the progress made on programme implementation and any adjustments required at annual meetings with the main partners and United Nations agencies, coordinated by the Secretariat of General Government Coordination and the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. In order to assess the progress made on the cross-cutting issues linked to gender, humanitarian aid and intercultural initiatives put forward in this programme of cooperation, specific indicators will be incorporated into the existing monitoring and evaluation systems used by implementing partners. Particular emphasis will be placed on the evaluation of modelling of local systems to protect children's rights, pilot initiatives and subnational programmes. Monitoring of programme implementation will require quarterly visits in the field, preferably with implementing partners, to monitor progress and any obstacles to implementation on the ground, identifying the appropriate corrective actions.

44. UNICEF will strengthen national and subnational monitoring and evaluation of the situation of children, giving special attention to harmonizing indicators and capacity-building in terms of analysis and the dissemination of relevant information. The programme will build capacity for decentralized monitoring linked to equitable access to quality services at the local level.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Honduras–UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017–2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 18, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40

Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 3, 4, 10, 13, 16.

National priorities:

Country Vision – Objective 1: A well-educated, healthy Honduras free from extreme poverty and with consolidated social welfare systems; **Objective 2.** A safe Honduras that develops democratically and without violence; **Objective 4.** A modern, transparent, responsible, efficient and competitive State.

Institutional Strategic Plan – Objective 1.2: Expand coverage and improve the quality of education through the gradual and comprehensive implementation of the Fundamental Law on Education, in particular in relation to the regulation of the subsector, the decentralized management of resources, and active participation of communities and fathers; **Objective 1.3:** Gradual and progressive achievement of universal free coverage of health services with a decentralized model of care and safe provision of drugs, prioritizing the poorest populations; **Objective 5.1:** Intensify territorial decentralization of public administration with the aim of improving the provision and coverage of public services, and capacity-building among local governments and actors; **Objective 5.3:** Guarantee respect for human rights and the application of justice to achieve a dignified life for all without exclusion or discrimination of any kind; **Objective 6.1:** Strengthen actions for the prevention and rigorous, effective response to all situations of insecurity, with coordination between the range of state authorities, and improve processes of rehabilitation, respect for human rights and the security of premises.

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF – 1: The most vulnerable children and adolescents in priority municipalities at pre-basic, basic and middle-level education have access to inclusive, quality education. **2:** Excluded populations in priority municipalities have access to integrated, quality health services using an approach focused on social determinants of health to make advances in the right to health; **3:** The most vulnerable Honduran populations in priority municipalities have improved the exercise of their rights with more effective, inclusive and transparent institutions and broad and effective citizen participation; and **4:** The Honduran population, and in particular the most vulnerable groups in municipalities with high rates of violence and crime, has improved coexistence, citizen security and access to protection mechanisms with broad citizen participation.

Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:

- School attendance rate
- Children at serious risk of dropping out of school
- Average percentage performance in Spanish and mathematics of 6th-grade students
- Number of intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants
- Percentage of the population that perceives improved citizen coexistence and security in the priority municipalities
- Percentage compliance with the recommendations of the various organs and mechanisms prioritized by the Universal and Inter-American System of Human Rights

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: Health; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partnerships, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, children aged 0 to 6 years and their families in municipalities selected from eight departments access comprehensive services linked to early childhood development (ECD) with a gender-based and intercultural perspective.	Percentage of children under 6 years receiving comprehensive care for ECD National B: To be determined Departments B: To be determined Departments T: 60%	National Early Childhood Register	**Outcome 1.1.** Parents have developed skills related to the comprehensive development of their children from 0 to 6 years of age in the selected municipalities. **Outcome 1.2.** Government institutions in the selected municipalities have been articulated in Integrated Pathways for Early Childhood Care to expand coverage and improve the quality and effectiveness of public spending on interventions. **Outcome 1.3.** Inter-institutional Commissions for Early Childhood Development in the selected departments have built their capacity for joint planning, strategic coordination and inter-institutional management.	Secretariat of Development and Inclusion Municipal governments National Social Sector Information Centre National Women's Institute	1 500	2 000	3 500
	Percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months living in a household where an adult has carried out activities to promote learning and preparation for school during the last 3 or 4 days or more National B: 47.8% Departments B: 40.1% Departments T: 60%	National Survey on Demographics and Health (Health Secretariat, National Institute of Statistics [INE])					
	Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 months exclusively breastfed National B: 31% Departments B: To be determined Departments T: 60%	National Survey on Demographics and Health (Health Secretariat, INE)					
2. By 2021, children and adolescents suffering most from exclusion in the selected municipalities in nine departments access quality and inclusive	School attendance rate in boys aged 3 to 5 B (2014): 34.9% T (2021): 50%	INE; Ongoing Multipurpose Household Survey (EPHPM) 2014	**Outcome 2.1.** The Municipal Educational Development Councils and School Councils for the Development of Education Centres in the selected municipalities have the capacity to participate in educational management at the local level to	SEDUC Teaching University	1 500	3 000	4 500
	School attendance rate in boys aged 12 to 14	INE; EPHPM 2014					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partnerships, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
education at the primary and preschool levels	B (2014): 44.9% T (2021): 70%		improve access to and the quality of education that is free from violence. **Outcome 2.2.** Schools and communities in the selected municipalities have built their capacity for resilience to climate change. **Outcome 2.3.** Educational teams in the selected departments and municipalities have acquired competencies to implement a decentralized management model of quality education and development of educational alternatives for children aged 3 to 6 years and out-of-school adolescents so that they can enter and complete preschool and primary education on time. **Outcome 2.4.** The national education system has built its capacities to redefine its framework of education policy, standards and evidence-based management models in order to ensure inclusive, quality education.				
	Average percentage performance in Spanish and Mathematics in 6th-grade pupils Spanish B (2013): 70% T (2021): 80% Mathematics B (2013): 57% T (2021): 80%	Education Secretariat (SEDUC). National Report on Academic Performance					
3. By 2021, the country has a better system to protect against violence in its various forms in the selected municipalities and	Percentage of children aged 2 to 14 on whom an adult in the household uses corporal punishment as a form of discipline (baselines and targets to be determined (tbd)) National B:	Survey	**Outcome 3.1.** Children, adolescents and their families in the selected municipalities have the competencies they need to prevent violence and ensure protection against violence, including gender-based violence and corporal punishment in the	Supreme Court of Justice Directorate on Childhood, Adolescence and the Family	750	9 500	10 250

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partnerships, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
departments	Departments B: Departments T:		community and in schools. **Outcome 3.2.** The communities with the highest rates of violence in the selected municipalities have built their resilience capacities against violence in all its forms, and have acquired competencies to generate protective environments for children and adolescents with a gender perspective, including in humanitarian crises. **Outcome 3.3.** The specialized criminal justice system at the national level has built its capacity to respond to situations of adolescents in conflict with the law, guided by a children's rights-based approach. **Outcome 3.4.** The institutions involved in the prevention and treatment of violence have integrated pathways and capacities for providing accessible, quality, culturally acceptable services in the selected municipalities. **Outcome 3.5.** The relevant institutions have information systems and capacities to collect data, generate evidence and use information on violence against children.	Human Rights Commissioner Public Ministry Autonomous University of Honduras National Women's Institute			
	Percentage of children who suffer maltreatment at school National B: tbd Departments B: tbd Departments T: tbd	Survey					
	Percentage of cases of child victims of sexual violence that resulted in sentencing National B: tbd Departments B: tbd Departments T: tbd	Survey					
	Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15 to 17 who have suffered sexual violence at some point National B: tbd Departments B: tbd Departments T: tbd	Survey					
4. By 2021, the context of social policies is based on a	Public investment in childhood as a percentage of GDP	Report on public investment in children in	**Outcome 4.1.** Relevant government institutions and civil society organizations have	Partners; INE	750	5 000	5 750

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partnerships, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
rights-based approach and takes gender differences into account, as well as placing an emphasis on children who suffer exclusion	National B: 7.4% T: 9%	Honduras	developed capacities to monitor the situation of children and implement the recommendations of the Inter-American System and United Nations system pertaining to human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, with disaggregated statistics and other evidence. **Outcome 4.2.** Central Government has the capacity to monitor and analyse the efficiency and effectiveness of public investment in children and adolescents. **Outcome 4.3.** The selected municipalities develop and implement, at the municipal level, results-based management and accountability tools with a children's rights- and gender-based approach. **Outcome 4.4.** Adolescents in the selected municipalities participate significantly in social oversight processes related to policies and programmes relevant to their integrated development.	National Social Sector Information Centre; Finance Secretariat Secretariat of General Government Coordination Secretariat of Development and Inclusion Directorate for Childhood, Adolescence and the Family Municipal governments Association of Honduran Municipalities			
	Percentage of recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other monitoring committees and mechanisms implemented National B: To be determined T: To be determined	Report of the Human Rights Secretariat					
	Percentage of children living in poverty covered by at least one social protection programme National B: 72% T:	INE					

Programme effectiveness	1 000	500	1 500
Total resources	**5 500**	**20 000**	**25 500**

United Nations E/ICEF/2016/P/L.27

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
5 August 2016
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

For decision

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2016
14-16 September 2016
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Jamaica

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Jamaica is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $4,500,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

16-13619 (E) 080816

Please recycle

Programme rationale

1. Since 1964, UNICEF has been actively supporting the Government, civil society, communities and families in Jamaica to create a safe and sound society for the nation's children and adolescents, supportive and protective of their rights. This country programme seeks to support Jamaica in its continued quest to fulfil the rights of children that are enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by Jamaica in 1990) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will continue an equity-informed approach to programming and focus on the most vulnerable children and adolescents in their environments, with special emphasis on creating climate-change literacy and action among duty bearers and rights holders.

2. It is important to note progress and positive trends over the past decade and the critical efforts of successive Governments toward creating a child-friendly society in Jamaica. The concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the combined third and fourth periodic report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of Jamaica (March 2015) recognizes, among achievements, the adoption and progressive implementation of the Child Care and Protection Act (2004); the establishment and activities of the Office of the Children's Advocate (2005); an overall decline in the general crime rate; and important gains in children's access to health care and education. However, despite progress, important gaps exist in guaranteeing a safe and healthy childhood for all children of Jamaica.

3. National child poverty data for 2014 show that approximately 25 per cent of the country's children fall below the national poverty line, estimated at just under 200,000 children. According to the Planning Institute of Jamaica, this figure has steadily increased from 15.3 per cent in 2008. In addition, a 2011 multidimensional poverty assessment conducted by the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean in collaboration with UNICEF reflected child poverty at 43%, with minimal difference between boys (42.8%) and girls (43.9%).

4. Safety and justice for children are areas in need of urgent attention, especially with regard to violence against children. Violence against children is unfolding against a backdrop of generalized, epidemic homicide and discriminatory attitudes against women and girls. While all other crimes decreased from 2014 to 2015, the homicide rate was 45 per 100,000 in 2015, up by 20 per cent from 2014, and the burden of violence on society is recognized as a significant problem in Jamaica's Medium-term Framework for 2015-2018. Over the past five years, children and adolescents have consistently accounted for approximately one third of all violent injuries reported at hospitals (Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 2014). In 2014, 8 per cent of victims of violent crimes were children. According to Jamaica Constabulary Force statistics for 2014, 44 children were murdered during that year, 138 were the victims of shootings and aggravated assault and 447 girls were victims of rape.

5. The State and civil society have responded to the situation of children at risk of becoming victims of violence and other child-rights violations with programmes that focus on social work and mental health interventions; general and reproductive health services; research and data-gathering; public education; life skills, remedial education and rehabilitation services. A number of national policies and plans under the social and justice sectors inform these interventions, but their coordination remains incipient. As remarked under the 2015 Committee on the Rights of the Child concluding observations,

Jamaica still does not have a comprehensive policy and strategy framework for children, let alone a strategic framework of action for children.

6. Health promotion has been a cornerstone of the Jamaican public health sector for years, but some areas need renewed attention. About 16% of births in 2014 were to adolescent mothers (Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2015) and the adolescent fertility rate was reported to be 71 per 1,000 births for girls aged 15 to 19 years. Jamaica's teen pregnancy rate is the fourth highest in the Caribbean, despite recent gains in lowering the fertility rate (United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)), 2013). Gender norms and expectations, vulnerabilities and risky behaviours leading to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, teen pregnancy, gender-based violence and the early onset of non-communicable diseases are of great concern to UNICEF as they may have life-long implications for adolescent boys and girls.

7. Access to maternal and child health care is fairly universal in Jamaica and vaccination rates are relatively high, with 8 out of 10 children being fully vaccinated in their first year of life. Eighty-six per cent of pregnant women had access to four or more antenatal visits (multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) 2011). Nevertheless, issues of infant nutrition remain of deep concern, as the country's exclusive breastfeeding rate of 23.8% continues to be much lower than the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation of at least 50%. In addition, only one of Jamaica's public hospitals has "baby friendly" status as per the WHO definition.

8. Lifelong learning and inclusive, quality education for all are clear elements of the country's national development plan. School enrolment in Jamaica is high with pre-primary attendance of children aged 36 to 59 months at 91.5 per cent, primary attendance at 98 per cent and secondary attendance at 91.5 per cent. In addition, 93.6 per cent of children enrolled in grade one attended school the previous year and there is 100 per cent progression at the primary level between grades and a 95 per cent transition rate to secondary education. However, these statistics mask huge gaps in the education system. At the early-childhood level, readiness for school is a strong indicator of academic success, yet as part of a UNICEF-supported pilot national school-readiness assessment in one parish, 43 per cent of the four-year-olds assessed had a developmental, behavioural or academic challenge that would impact their school readiness. Boys of age 4, especially those from poorer communities, showed lower achievement than girls, reflecting a high level of disengagement among boys. The gender parity index also shows that at both the primary and secondary levels girls, are more likely to attend school than boys.

9. International research shows that the intentional use of violence to raise children contributes to the naturalization of violence, the resort to it to solve conflicts and ultimately the reproduction and transmission of violence within society from generation to generation. Corporal punishment is still practiced in the home and schools, with the exception of early-childhood institutions. Among children aged 2 to 14 years, 71.3 per cent were subjected to at least one form of psychological punishment by their mothers, caretakers or other household members, while 68.4 per cent of children in the same age group were subjected to physical punishment. Boys were affected more than girls. There is no provision for it in the Education Act, but a teacher is justified in administering "moderate and reasonable" corporal punishment under common law, which is not in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

10. Laws are in place to protect children from violence, abuse and discrimination, but practice and law enforcement against perpetrators of violence, abuse and discrimination lag behind. Several programmes have been launched by the Government to reduce the

incidence of violence. However, intensified and coordinated efforts are needed to deliver effective services for every child, which could begin with the inclusion of strategic and protected line items for them in the national budget. Formal state commitment to the plight of children is evidenced in the National Constitution, a series of national laws and policies as well as the national development plan, Vision 2030. However, coordination, efficiency and the effectiveness of programmes for children could be enhanced to guarantee that all children benefit from a continuum of timely, essential and critical services. Quality disaggregated statistics on the situation of children and adolescents to track progress on the situation of children with an equity focus are scarce.

11. Natural disasters, including hurricanes and earthquakes, and the impact of climate change and environmental degradation negatively influence the well-being of children. The impact of acute natural disasters would likely be short-term, albeit with important economic shocks to families as a result of destroyed housing, small businesses and crops. By contrast, violence and disease epidemics can have a severe, long-term negative impact on children if not tackled in a timely and comprehensive manner.

12. The programme will build on lessons learned from previous cooperation. Historical improvements in children's health and education are in danger of being eroded if children continue to suffer the levels of violence currently being experienced in Jamaica. Globally, and in Jamaica, UNICEF has a growing body of knowledge and evidence as to what strategies are effective in reducing the incidence of violence and is thus well placed to play a critical role in this area. Health sector-based intervention strategies, such as "violence interruption" in communities, and school-based approaches are examples of effective violence reduction strategies. In addition, using innovation in the generation of evidence for policy implementation as well as new experiences in partnerships with the private sector and private foundations will allow for delivering results for children.

Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The programme will focus on the four of priority: safety and justice, health promotion, lifelong Learning and social inclusion for children, and is aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan. It is guided by the country's national development priorities (Vision 2030 and the associated medium-term socioeconomic policy framework 2015-2018) and the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. The programme contributes to the results of the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework for the seventeen English- and Dutch-speaking countries and territories in the Caribbean. Similarly, UNICEF is following a similar approach and has identified common multi-country priority areas that will be addressed by the country programmes covered by the Framework. The aim is to achieve a greater coherence of interventions in order to create an environment for expedited knowledge exchange, enhance programmatic visibility and impact and generate opportunities for multi-country resource mobilization initiatives.

14. Across the programme, attention will be given to the five programming principles guiding United Nations-supported development: human rights, gender equity and the environment, as well as capacity-building and results-based management. The programme will be an opportunity to follow-up on the latest concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and to support the Government and civil society to progressively implement the recommendations and prepare the next periodic report. Concerns about climate change and the environment will be addressed as part of UNICEF readiness and response support to natural disasters in collaboration with the Government.

15. The overall strategic underpinning of the programme is based on a keen interest in measuring tangible results for children in the shape of an increase in positive outcomes in health, education and child protection and a decrease in negative outcomes for children. Approaches will centre on support to national responses to deliver for children in ways that increase equity in the education, health and social justice sectors.

16. Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy will be strong features of the programme, with an emphasis on real-time data to monitor the situation of children while facilitating dialogue on effective and sustainable policy implementation to serve especially the most vulnerable children and adolescents. Advocacy efforts with line ministries, the social sector and business-sector partners will be continued in order to raise awareness about emerging issues affecting children and for putting the pending child-rights agenda at the heart of political attention.

17. South-South and triangular cooperation will be facilitated with a view to mutual learning about viable policies and practices that can make a difference for children. Innovations will be documented and used for advocacy. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the provision of quality, gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory services for children and the allocation of adequate budget for such purpose. Capacity development will continue to be used in increasingly closer connection with the children and youth whose lives the programme is aimed to impact.

18. Partnerships will remain both a foundation and a lever for the programme. UNICEF will partner with the children and adolescents of Jamaica to provide a platform for them to shape debates on issues that concern them and with the State and the Government as the official cooperation partner and core national duty bearer towards children. Specifically, cooperation will be continued with key line ministries, including for Health, Education, National Security, Justice, Youth and Information as well as the Office of the Children's Advocate, which exists by an Act of Parliament to ensure that the provision, protection and participation rights of children are promoted, enforced and protected. Operating in the context of a "Delivering as one" country, UNICEF will seek to partner with sister United Nations agencies. UNICEF will also pursue public-private collaboration to attain positive outcomes for children and cooperation with civil society and philanthropies that are pursuing results for children.

Safety and justice for children

19. Ending violence against children in all its forms in every sphere of a child's life will be a major focus of the programme. The Government of Jamaica has pledged its interest to become a "pathfinder country", as part of a global group of countries that are on a collaborative quest to curb the epidemic of violence in their national territories, under the auspices of the recently established Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal on safety, justice and strong institutions.

20. The safety and justice for children component will aim to achieve the implementation of national legislation to prevent, mitigate and address violence and other childhood abuses and to ensure that the justice, education, public health, security and other sectors observe children's rights to this protection. UNICEF will support initiatives aimed at reducing the incidence of violence in children's communities and enhancing ongoing initiatives in the justice sector to increasingly bring the administration of juvenile justice into alignment with the standards of the Convention on the Rights of the

Child and international best practice in diversion and rehabilitation. The capacity of duty bearers to protect children from violence and to legislate and sufficiently budget for relevant services will be strengthened. On a parallel track, initiatives to reinforce positive practices among duty bearers in key sectors will be supported in order to gradually replace negative norms and practices towards children with positive ways of disciplining, educating and guiding. These initiatives will be informed by research as well as cumulative programme and advocacy experience, including a recent series of collaborative forums led by the Office of the Children's Advocate entitled "Keeping Children Safe".

21. UNICEF will support national partners to address the following barriers and bottlenecks: social norms and behaviours that condone violent discipline and discriminatory practices; the inadequate delivery and coordination of services; insufficient legal protection and implementation of laws; scarcity of data and evidence; and inadequate financial and human resources. Priority will also be given to increasing the access of children, especially at-risk adolescents, to quality mental-health services and safe recreational spaces.

22. In keeping with recent global evaluations of interventions to protect children from violence, strategies under this outcome area will include capacity development, South-South cooperation, evidence-based advocacy, the use of innovation and partnerships. Partners will include the Ministry of Security, the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Children's Advocate, as well as hotels signed up under the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism; an industry-driven responsible tourism initiative.

Health promotion

23. The health promotion programme component aims to strengthen the access to and quality of health and related services and systems for children and adolescents. UNICEF will continue to boost a limited number of health outcomes for infants and adolescents singled out in the 2015 concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, that is, to strengthen efforts to ensure the adequate provision of prenatal and postnatal care and increase exclusive breastfeeding and continue to contribute towards the crafting and rolling-out of standards of non-judgmental, age-appropriate health services for adolescents, with particular reference to HIV and teen pregnancy.

24. For infants and their mothers, UNICEF will support the Government in attaining baby-friendly status for major maternity sites to provide safe child delivery services for women across Jamaica, reducing the risk of neonatal mortality during the first hours and days of life and improving infant nutrition through the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for babies under 6 months. In addition, support will be provided to the roll-out of Option B-plus to ensure the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV to exposed infants as well as to the enhancement of the treatment and care of HIV-affected children.

25. For adolescents, the programme will support the expansion of quality adolescent-friendly primary health services and the improvement of the enabling environment in order for adolescents to realize their right to the highest standard of health. UNICEF will continue to support efforts to build resilience among vulnerable and key populations of adolescents and provide opportunities for adolescents to advocate on their behalf.

26. A strong focus will be on the reduction of teenage pregnancy and support for health, especially among the most vulnerable. As part of the overall focus on reducing violence against children, strategies aimed at reducing sexual violence and exploitation will also be emphasized. Strategies will include advocacy and capacity-building involving both health-care providers and clients and working with partners, including the Ministry of Health, the National Family Planning Board, the Pan American Health Organization, UNFPA and well-positioned, locally anchored non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Lifelong learning

27. The lifelong learning component will be aimed at improving education and development outcomes and equitable and inclusive learning environments for the most disadvantaged boys and girls, including in emergencies. The programme will contribute towards improving the performance of the education sector on three fronts: supporting increased and equitable access for children at all levels of the system to quality education services; strengthening data collection and the monitoring of learning outcomes; and fostering a relevant and inclusive educational offering, with child and adolescent-friendly and effective transitioning tools and strategies to help children and adolescents on their way into, and through, the school system. Moreover, UNICEF will support Jamaica in addressing the impact of climate change on children by increasing dialogue in schools about health and safety.

28. The programme will support Government and families to address sociocultural practices and beliefs by raising awareness of the importance of early stimulation as a critical element of holistic child development, the detrimental socioemotional effects of violent discipline; the multiple benefits of sustained parental and community involvement; and student-centred learning in the creation of critical, creative and confident thinkers. UNICEF will advocate for broader data collection and increased data-driven decision-making. It will seek to help to change social norms, such as gender expectations that marginalize boys whose attendance and academic performance at all levels of the system are lower than that of girls. Interventions will stress that positive care and nurturing in childhood are critical, building on neuroscientific research that emphasizes the lifelong effects of toxic stress from exposure to violence, abuse and neglect during childhood.

29. Student-centred strategies will be used in key public-private partnerships and strategic pedagogical and school-management frameworks to increase attendance rates and decrease the incidence of violence on the way to or in school. These frameworks will focus on moving towards increasingly child-friendly, rights-based schools that promote positive discipline and reinforcement instead of punitive practices. Examples of promising experiences include sport for development programmes such as "Edusports", with the Breds Foundation, and the School-wide Positive Behaviour and Intervention Support approach launched through the Ministry of Education and aimed at national scale-up through schools. Both facilitate the maximization of positive male role models as coaches and deans of discipline, which is important in a largely female-staffed system. Partners will include the Ministry of Education, professional bodies in the education sector, NGOs and private foundations.

Child rights monitoring and reducing multidimensional poverty

30. The child rights monitoring and reducing multidimensional poverty programme component is aimed at achieving national systems and policies that effectively address multiple deprivations affecting the most vulnerable boys and girls across the lifecycle and building their resilience, through adequately funded social investments and rights-based quality social policies based on adequately disaggregated data on children. It will provide strategic support to the Government in improving the transparency, efficiency and equity of public investments for children by means of building national capacity in budgetary analysis and support for interventions directed at the increased adequacy of investment for excluded and disadvantaged populations.

31. The consumption-based poverty assessment of Jamaica is well established and the country has begun to explore a multidimensional approach. UNICEF will provide technical and financial support to this process, strengthening the country's ability to generate evidence on issues of poverty affecting children in all of its dimensions. Further enhancement of the national capacity for the collection, analysis and dissemination of disaggregated data will support monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development Goals and on the situation of children, particularly the most disadvantaged including children with disabilities. Strategic support will be provided to the Government in the implementation of a multi-dimensional poverty measurement and conducting child-focused surveys, such as MICS. All new data and knowledge generated will provide greater insight on the deprivations, barriers and disparities that exist across age, gender and wealth quintiles, thereby enabling the improved targeting of programme interventions.

32. The main partner for this component is the Planning Institute of Jamaica, which will liaise with finance and relevant social ministries. Strategic partnerships will include multilateral development institutions as well as NGOs and foundations with proven track records in the analysis of social budget and social expenditure.

Programme effectiveness

33. The programme effectiveness component will cover programme coordination and monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, cross-cutting efforts linked to emergency preparedness and response, gender and programme communication will be covered under this component.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Safety and justice for children	1 500	2 500	4 000
Lifelong Learning	1 000	1 000	2 000
Health Promotion	1 000	1 000	2 000
Child rights monitoring and reducing multidimensional poverty	1 000	0	1 000
Programme effectiveness	1 000	0	1 000
Total	**5 500**	**4 500**	**10 000**

Programme and risk management

34. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

35. For programme implementation and coordination, UNICEF will work closely with the United Nations agencies that form part of the Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework, the Planning Institute of Jamaica, government line ministries and members of civil society. To guarantee the Framework's contribution towards national development goals, UNICEF will participate in annual monitoring and reporting mechanisms. The programme is aligned with the Framework and the priority areas will form part of a country implementation plan, developed jointly with other United Nations agencies and implemented by joint programme management teams and operations management teams. Both teams are directly monitored by the United Nations country team, under the leadership of the resident coordinator, with a representative of the Government as the joint steering committee. Framework outcome areas will be managed by results groups, and UNICEF will chair the Results Group on Safety and Justice.

36. UNICEF will enhance the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of the programme by strengthening its emphasis on management for results and by monitoring programmatic and operational indicators in annual work plans. These will be monitored on a frequent basis, enabling the early detection and mitigation of any potential delays in implementation. To manage financial risk in its engagement of implementing partners, UNICEF will maintain full compliance with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers framework in increasingly close cooperation with other United Nations funds and programmes.

37. According to the International Monetary Fund country report 14/169, a fragile recovery is underway for the Jamaican economy, and this calls for cautious optimism. However, Jamaica is still a heavily indebted country (the 2014 debt-to-gross-domestic-product (GDP) ratio was 132) and it must be borne in mind that the potential deepening of the economic crisis in the country represents a risk for all of the country programme outcomes. For UNICEF, this is an even greater impetus to monitor the national budget and protect the fiscal space for children and adolescents within it.

38. While a contraction of fiscal space poses an overall risk to programme outcomes, other risks identified include insufficient coordination among sectors with responsibility for child rights and challenges in changing behaviours that result in negative outcomes for children.

Monitoring and evaluation

39. The results and resources framework forms the basis for monitoring and evaluating the country programme. Programme results will be reviewed with government partners and other key stakeholders on an annual basis.

40. It is anticipated that the use of administrative data sources will ensure data availability and facilitate ongoing programme monitoring and analysis. Advocacy for the improved disaggregation of administrative data to monitor the situation of the most disadvantaged groups, including children with disabilities, will also be undertaken. UNICEF will support studies and surveys to inform the programme, address key data gaps and support the Government in monitoring child and adolescent indicators within the Sustainable Development Goals and national development plan (Vision 2030) frameworks.

41. Evaluations, as outlined in the costed evaluation plan, will support decision-making, including for scaling up key initiatives and models that will be developed as part of the programme. Under each programme component UNICEF will support the generation of new disaggregated data, knowledge and evidence which will provide greater insight into the deprivations, barriers and disparities that exist across age, sex and wealth quintiles, thereby enabling the improved targeting of programme interventions, informing the government decision-making process and improving service delivery to the most vulnerable children.

42. UNICEF will also seek to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in gender analysis, monitoring and evaluation to support corrective action in monitoring activities and programme implementation. This will include the identification and implementation of key indicators to monitor the realization of children's rights, particularly as they relate to persons with disabilities, children in state care and gender inequalities. Annual updates and reviews of the emergency preparedness of UNICEF, in collaboration with the country team, will also be conducted.

43. The Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean will promote increased collaboration in establishing and strengthening knowledge-management systems that facilitate the standardization, collection and use of disaggregated data across the signatory countries. The establishment of common outcomes and outputs, with common indicators, for the country offices within the Framework will facilitate aggregated reporting of the UNICEF contribution to the Framework. UNICEF will also participate in the Task Force on Monitoring and Evaluation and collaborate with other United Nations agencies towards strengthening national capacities in monitoring and evaluation.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Jamaica –UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child The entire Convention; the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the third and fourth combined periodic report of Jamaica (March 2015) **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 13 and 16 **National priorities / Vision 2030 / Medium-Term Framework 2015-18 outcomes** 1. Healthy and stable population; 2. World-class education and training; 3. Effective social protection; 4. Security and safety; 5. Effective governance (parts relating to justice-sector reform)
Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework outcomes involving UNICEF A healthy Caribbean An inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean A cohesive, safe and just Caribbean Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution: 1. Percentage of children and young people: (a) in Grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex 2. Percentage of children, boys and girls, living below the national poverty line or in multidimensional poverty 3. Percentage of the eligible population covered by social-protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work-injury victims, the poor and vulnerable 4. Number of countries that have achieved their family planning targets 5. HIV: number of countries that have achieved 90/90/90 (age, gender, key groups) 6. Number of countries that implement gender- and child-responsive budgeting tools 7. Number of countries in which the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population has decreased (indicating country objectives) 8. Number of countries that have a decrease in the number of women and men reporting experiences of physical and sexual violence 9. Number of countries with functioning mechanisms to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information, that use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children
UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 outcome(s): Health, HIV, education, child protection and social inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, national legislation is implemented to prevent, mitigate and address violence and other childhood abuses and the justice, education, public health, security and other sectors observe children's rights to this protection.	Children in detention per 100,000 child population Baseline (2014): Total 29.2 Male: 50.1 Female: 7.6 Target: Male: 40 Female: 5	Calculated annually from population estimates and administrative records	1.1 Increased country capacity to promote and ensure justice that enables the prevention and treatment of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 1.2 Strengthened political commitment to legislate and budget for strengthening interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 1.3 Increased capacity of rights holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices and norms to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect	Ministry of National Security Ministry of Justice Ministry of Education, Youth and Information Judiciary and court system Office of the Children's Advocate Hotels in Jamaica signed up under the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism	1 500	2 500	4 000
	Children (0-17 years) living in residential care, with disaggregated target ages and a specific target for children aged 0 to 3 Baseline (2014): Male:763 Female: 710 Total: 1,473 Target: Total 1,000	Administrative records/ Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica					
	Children (0-17 years) living in formal foster care Baseline (2014): Male: 381 Female: 474 Total: 855 Target: Total: 1,000	Administrative records/ Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica					
	Children (2-14 years) who experience violent disciplinary practices by any adult member of the household	MICS					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Baseline (2011): Male: 86.9% Female: 82.0% Total: 84.5% Target: Total - 75%						
2. Access to and quality of health and related services and systems is strengthened by 2021.	Percentage of maternity facilities following updated protocols on neonatal care, including the early identification of developmental difficulties in children, principles of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative and infection prevention Baseline (2016): 10% (Target: 50%	Administrative data/reports	2.1 Strengthened institutional capacity for delivery of quality health services for newborns and their caregivers 2.2 Increased access of adolescents to quality public-health services in accordance with approved standards	Ministry of Health National Family Planning Board Ministry of Education, Youth and Information University of the West Indies NGOs	1 000	1 000	2 000
	Coverage of antiretroviral treatment among all children aged 0 to 14 years and adolescent girls and boys aged 10 to 19 years living with HIV Baseline (2014): Male 15-19 years : to be determined Female 15-19 years: to be determined Total 15-19 years: 31% Target Total: 85%						

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Mother-to-child transmission rate Baseline (2014): 2.3% Target : < 3% (maintenance)	Administrative data					
	Adolescent pregnancy before ages 15 and 18 years Baseline (2011): Pregnancy before that age of 15: 0.3% Pregnancy before the age of 18 years: 14.9% Target Pregnancy before the age of 18 years: 12%	MICS					
	Girls (15-17 years) who have ever experienced sexual violence Baseline (2012): 15-19 years: 21.4% Target: <10%	Knowledge, attitude, behaviours and practices survey (Ministry of Health)					
3. By 2021, all boys, girls and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged among them, have improved their education and developmental outcomes and access equitable and inclusive learning environments across the life cycle, including in emergencies.	Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination or abuse Baseline (2014): 93% experienced bullying in the past year Target: Decrease by 10 percentage points	Follow-up study to prevalence and impact of peer abuse study; administrative records	3.1 Strengthened national frameworks, policies, plans and standards to increase access to high-quality, equitable, inclusive and holistic early childhood development (ECD), learning and care environments for girls and boys (aged 0-8 years) and their families by 2021, including in emergencies	Ministry of Education, Youth and Information NGOs	1 000	1 000	2 000

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education, by gender Baseline (2014): Male:102% Female: 108% Target: Female: 100 % Male: 100 % (maintenance)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) statistics	3.2 Enhanced capacity of national and subnational entities in education planning, collection and use of data, system monitoring and budgeting to provide equitable, inclusive and relevant education for all children and adolescents by 2021 3.3 Strengthened organizational capacity of key stakeholders to design and deliver equitable, inclusive and relevant education services, transitioning strategies and protective learning environments, including in emergencies, for all children and adolescents within rights-based educational frameworks and principles by 2021				
	Lower secondary education completion rate, by gender Baseline (2014): Male: 83.8% Female: 89.0% Total: 86.3% Target: Male: 90% Female: 90%	UNESCO statistics					
	Percentage of students who are over age for grade in primary education, by gender Baseline (2012-3): Male: 1.17% Female: 0.53% Total: 0.9% Target: Male: 0.585% Female: 0.265% Total: 0.45%	Administrative data/reports					
	Children/young people at the end of primary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency in (a) reading and	Administrative data/reports					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	(b) mathematics. Baseline (2015): Reading 86.5% Mathematics: 65.7% Target: Reading: 90% Mathematics: 75 %						
	Percentage of students attending primary and secondary schools rated unsatisfactory or lower on student health and well-being in national inspection frameworks Baseline: 6.5 % Target : 50% reduction	Administrative data/reports					
	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are on track in at least three of four developmental domains, total and disaggregated (as relevant) by gender, poorest quintile, urban/rural Baseline: Male: 85.9% Female: 93% Target : Male: 90 % Female: 95%						

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
4. By 2021, national systems and policies are effectively addressing multiple deprivations affecting the most vulnerable boys and girls across the life cycle, and building their resilience, through adequately funded social investments and rights-based, quality social policies based on adequately disaggregated data on children.	Public expenditure for children (% of GDP) disaggregated by sector: social protection, health, education, child protection, and ECD Baseline: Social protection (2009/10): 4.4% Education (2014): 5.7% Health:3.4% ECD:0.2% Target: Social protection -7%	Administrative records/Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica	4.1 Strengthened national and subnational human and institutional capacities to develop and deliver inclusive and equitable social-protection systems to strengthen the resilience of and protect boys and girls from all forms of poverty and social exclusion 4.2 Improved national and subnational capacities to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information to monitor, inform policy decisions and report on the situation of children and child poverty in all of its dimensions, using an equity-based approach 4.3 Enhanced national systems that govern the volume, efficiency and impact of invested resources towards building the resilience of the most vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents	Planning Institute of Jamaica Ministry of Finance Ministry of Labour and Social Security Ministry of Education, Youth and Information	1 000	-	1 000
	Number of children covered by social-protection systems Baseline (2014): 224,545 (82.7% of registered population) Target: 258,000 (95% of registered population)	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (estimated)					
	Proportion of children covered by social-protection systems of the total children targeted by social-protection systems Baseline: 75% of the poorest households have ever received benefits Target:75 %	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions					
Programme effectiveness					1 000	0	1 000
Total resources					**5 500**	**4 500**	**10 000**

United Nations E/ICEF/2016/P/L.28

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
5 August 2016
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

For decision

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2016
14-16 September 2016
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Peru

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Peru is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,670,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $35,475,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

16-13621 (E) 080816

Please recycle

Programme rationale

1. Peru is a democratic, upper-middle-income State with a presidential system. Between 2004 and 2013, the country's gross domestic product grew by an average of 6 per cent per year and its Human Development Index (0.737) is among the highest in the region. Poverty (22.7 per cent) and extreme poverty (4.3 per cent) have fallen considerably, by 36 and 12 percentage points, respectively. However, 32.5 per cent of children and adolescents continue to live in conditions of multidimensional poverty. Economic growth has slowed, falling to around 3 per cent in the last two years, and the inequality gaps are clear: almost half of monetary poverty (46 per cent) is concentrated in the rural population and the highest proportion of poor Peruvians live in the Andean (33.8 per cent) and Amazonian (30.4 per cent) zones.

2. The country's demographic composition, geographic distribution and cultural diversity present challenges for social policymakers. Peru is experiencing a 'demographic dividend', a term that refers to a strategic opportunity to consolidate economic and social growth by adequately investing in developing the potential of adolescents and young people. Currently some 10.5 million people are under 18 years of age, equivalent to one third of the population. Over three fourths of the total population is concentrated in urban areas and the country has 60 ethnic groups and 47 indigenous languages spoken by around 4 million people.

3. Peru has made significant progress in the area of child and adolescent rights, as shown by the rapid growth in public investment for this population group (24 per cent of the total budget for public spending in 2015) and by the improvement of various key indicators. The infant mortality rate decreased from 21 to 17 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2014; the rate of chronic malnutrition fell from 28 to 14.6 per cent over the same period; net primary school attendance has remained above 92 per cent since 2005; and access to birth registration is nearly universal, with a rate of 96.7 per cent.

4. However, Peru still faces challenges to ensure that no child or adolescent is left behind, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly in the Amazonian and Andean regions and rural and peri-urban areas. Inequities particularly affect children in early childhood. The neonatal mortality rate has increased to 12 per 1,000 live births, rising to 14 per 1,000 live births in rural areas and the Andean and Amazonian regions. While chronic malnutrition has declined among children under 5 years of age, the rate in rural areas is double the national rate and the percentage of children aged 6-36 months with anaemia remains extremely high (46.8 per cent). This, together with the fact that around 20 per cent of households (55 per cent in the Amazon region) lack access to the public water network and 36 per cent lack access to the public sewer network, threatens the health of the youngest members of the population. In terms of opportunities for development and learning, inequities remain among children in the age groups 0–2 and 3–5 years: while the net attendance rate for early childhood education is 81.3 per cent (77.5 per cent in rural areas), access to early childhood development programmes for children under age 3 years is only 11.4 per cent (5 per cent in rural areas). One third of fathers (48 per cent for the poorest quintile) and 42 per cent of mothers (57 per cent in the jungle) see physical punishment as a legitimate way of educating their children.

5. In spite of the progress in primary education, around 383,000 children under age 12 years remain outside the education system and over 643,000 are at risk of dropping out. Just 43.5 per cent of children in Grade 2 achieve a satisfactory level of reading comprehension, falling to 26 per cent for mathematics. While the national primary-school completion rate for the age group 12–13 years was 81.7 per cent in 2014, the figure is

lower (65.3 percent) for children whose mother tongue is not Spanish. The net secondary attendance rate is 83 per cent, although the completion rate among the age group 17–18 years is only 65.6 per cent. This situation is worse for indigenous adolescent girls in the Amazon region, where fewer than half of girls complete secondary school compared to boys (23.4 per cent for girls versus 48 per cent for boys).

6. Other factors affect the full development of adolescents: (a) lack of health service coverage, with 34.2 per cent of female adolescents not covered by health insurance; (b) a high rate of adolescent pregnancy, affecting 14.6 per cent of females aged 15-19 years in 2014 and 1,114 girls under age 15 in 2013, the majority as a result of sexual offenses; (c) exploitative child labour (in 2011, some 832,000 children aged 6-13 years were working, and 37 per cent of the age group 14-17 years worked more than 36 hours per week); (d) human trafficking (27 per cent (172) of victims between 2011 and 2013 were minors, mostly girls; (e) in 2015, 6,611 adolescents were in conflict with the law, of whom more than half were deprived of liberty; (f) the high number of children and adolescents institutionalized for not having parental care (8,748 minors lived in institutions in 2012, almost half of them adolescents aged 12-17 years and more than 61 per cent females); and (g) negative cultural stereotypes (monitoring of print media between 2012 and 2014 showed that in one third of the instances in which adolescents were mentioned, they were referred to as lawbreakers).

7. Peru faces considerable challenges to delegitimize and eliminate violence against children and adolescents. Some 28.6 per cent of mothers and 25.6 per cent of fathers physically punished their children and the National Programme Against Domestic and Sexual Violence provided services to 15,579 children and adolescents who were victims of physical, psychological or sexual violence. Sixty-six per cent of them are girls and adolescent females. Almost 40 per cent of all reported cases of physical violence involve children under 5 years of age. Forty per cent of cases of sexual violence were committed against adolescents, with 96 per cent of the victims being female.

8. These many challenges take various forms throughout the country: living in the Amazon or Andean regions or rural or peri-urban areas is synonymous with having fewer opportunities. In these regions, barriers preventing children from exercising their rights include: gaps in legislation and a lack of clarity in the definition of the competencies at different levels of government; a lack of coordination between the various sectors and levels of government; an extremely limited capacity to access and use resources; weaknesses in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for policies and programmes; the lack of sufficient inclusion of an intercultural perspective in social services to make them more relevant and effective; and limited spaces to allow inhabitants to express their voices, which are often not taken into account. Departments such as Loreto, Ucayali and Madre de Dios in the Amazon region, and Huancavelica and Huanuco in the Andean region, together with certain districts in Lima, such as Ate, Carabayllo, Lurigancho and Puente Piedra, face the biggest challenges.

9. The joint work of the Government of Peru and UNICEF has generated good practices and lessons learned to help overcome some of these barriers. For example, Peru improved learning outcomes for indigenous children between 2012 and 2014, largely through the development of integrated strategies. These strategies guarantee that the education service adapts its teaching to specific languages, produces and promotes the use of educational materials in indigenous languages and builds capacity among teachers responsible for intercultural bilingual education; and that technical support is provided to regional governments and the Ministry of Education for developing policies, allocating funds and supporting the development of the national intercultural bilingual education plan. All this has made it possible to improve indigenous language reading comprehension

among fourth-grade pupils during this period, rising from 5.1 per cent to 18 per cent for Aguaruna children, 3.6 per cent to 14.2 per cent for Shipibo children and 11 per cent to 21.9 per cent among Collao Quechua children

10. Useful lessons have been learned from the recent success in reducing anaemia among children under age 3 years, which had been rising for four years. The overall prevalence decreased four percentage points, to 43.5 per cent, and as much as 14 percentage points in the Amazon, as a result of increasing the visibility of the problem; reviewing evidence that made it possible to identify effective interventions; advocacy for the formulation of the National Anaemia Reduction Plan 2014–2016; supporting the Ministry of Health to gradually achieve universal coverage of micronutrient powder supplementation through low-cost procurement services; supporting regional governments to reach targets for the distribution of micronutrient powders to their healthcare units; and promoting behaviour change strategies at the community level to guarantee the consumption of micronutrient powders.

11. Peru has made significant progress that has resulted in improved living conditions, primarily among the country's youngest children. Challenges that remain include: (a) overcoming unfair and avoidable conditions that create inequity; (b) taking advantage of the demographic dividend and giving adolescents the opportunity to live healthy lifestyles, access learning throughout their lives and fully exercise their rights as citizens; and (c) delegitimizing and eradicating violence against children and adolescents.

12. These challenges come in the context of an upper-middle-income country facing an economic slowdown, a country which must protect and guarantee the distribution of investment in children; a country which must continue to build the capacity of subnational governments to ensure that they take full advantage of the resources and responsibilities transferred to them; a country which must continue to manage the evidence that supports results-based budgeting to deliver more effective interventions for children; and finally, a country with a thriving business sector, a civil society keen to consolidate its position and families who are proud of their culture and identity, who require spaces and mechanisms to organize themselves and actively participate in guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents.

Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The proposed programme of cooperation for 2017–2021 promotes the rights of adolescents and children and the creation of equitable opportunities to allow each of them to reach their full potential regardless of gender, ethnicity, place of residence, living conditions or any other factor. It is guided by the principles of human rights, equity, environmental sustainability, gender equality and interculturality. It shares Peru's vision of ensuring that children and adolescents have equal opportunities and access to quality services and participate in exercising, promoting and defending their rights, working together with state institutions and the community, developing their full potential within their family in a healthy environment that is free from violence (National Action Plan for Childhood and Adolescence 2012–2021). The programme also aims to contribute to the National Agreement and the Bicentennial Plan.

14. The programme's priorities respond to the analysis of the country's context, the current circumstances of children and adolescents and the applicable legislation in Peru, particularly the Children's and Adolescents' Code, as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The priorities are also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change, the UNICEF Strategic Plan and the UNICEF

Gender Action Plan. The programme also responds to three of the four outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2017-2021.

15. UNICEF will implement the programme through capacity-building, generation of evidence and political dialogue, strengthening of partnerships and promotion of intersectoral and intergovernmental links. It will design social models and initiatives that can be scaled up via political dialogue and evidence-based advocacy. The programme will focus its efforts on the two Amazon departments of Ucayali and Loreto, the Andean department of Huancavelica and one municipality in Lima.[1]

16. UNICEF will strengthen its partnerships and work directly with the Ministries of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Social Development and Inclusion, Health, Education, Justice and Human Rights, and Economy and Finance, in addition to the Congress of the Republic, the Judiciary, the Public Prosecution Service, the Ombudsperson, the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status, the National Institute of Statistics and Information, regional and local governments in the priority departments and districts, the National Assembly of Regional Governments, the National Education Council, the National Round-table for Consensus in the Fight against Poverty, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, the private sector, the media, the academic sector and other United Nations agencies to reach a critical mass of stakeholders to take action and demand specific changes to benefit children and adolescents, particularly the most vulnerable and excluded.

Children and adolescents free from violence, exploitation and family abandonment

17. This component will contribute to ensuring that children and adolescents are brought up and educated without violence and have access to services that guarantee their protection and access to justice. It will be achieved by: (a) building the capacity of the State and society to legislate, manage, allocate funding and undertake social monitoring work for the prevention of and response to violence and ensuring that children and adolescents have access to justice; (b) improving programmes and strategies to prevent physical and sexual violence, especially against female adolescents and girls, at school and in the family, in the target areas; and (c) enhancing the capacity of the State to improve protection and justice mechanisms for children and adolescents who are victims of violence, exploitation or family abandonment and in conflict with the Penal Code.

18. This component will contribute to eliminating the following barriers: (a) the social legitimation of violence; (b) the fragility of legal instruments that govern the functions and competencies of the system for protection against violence at the national and subnational levels, that adapt the protection and justice mechanisms for children and adolescents who are victims, perpetrators and witnesses of offences, and that regulate the implementation of alternatives to detention, based on family care for children without parental care; (c) the lack of funding for strategies to prevent violence and improve the coverage of services, the specialization of protection and justice operators and the monitoring and generation of evidence for decision-making, at the national and subnational levels; (d) the absence of proven strategies to promote non-violent upbringing in families and an education free from physical, sexual or gender-based violence; (e) the lack of specialized training for operators of services for the protection of children who have been victims of violence, exploitation or family abandonment; and (f) the fragility of civil society organizations for promoting and monitoring compliance with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

[1] Selection based on an index of children's and adolescents' life conditions by district and region.

19. Barriers will be eliminated by working on associated strategies at both the national level and in the target areas, in line with the following priorities: defining legal instruments; promoting the establishment of results-based budgeting and budget programmes; providing social programmes that directly target families and the education sector with proven strategies for the prevention of physical and sexual violence in the target areas; supporting civil society in the promotion and monitoring of compliance with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; strengthening training programmes for protection actors; regulating and implementing alternatives to detention; and ensuring that violence against children is socially unacceptable.

Opportunities for adolescents

20. This component will help to improve opportunities for adolescents to live a healthy life, learn throughout their lives and fully exercise their citizenship. The component will involve work at the national level and in the target areas through: (a) capacity-building for the Government to design and implement relevant and quality inclusive secondary education policies that ensure successful development paths for indigenous, rural and marginal urban adolescents; (b) adapting and implementing integrated healthcare and nutrition models for adolescents; and (c) including adolescent participation in bodies and mechanisms for the management of health and education services, in addition to indicators to measure their quality.

21. This will contribute to eliminating the following barriers: (a) incomplete design and implementation of the national secondary education policy and plan; (b) scarce resources for secondary education and preventing adolescent pregnancies; (c) lacking, inadequate or low-quality secondary education, health and nutrition services for male and female adolescents living in indigenous, rural and marginal urban contexts; (d) insufficient inclusion and implementation of education programmes for sexual and reproductive rights and capacity-building for exercising citizenship in secondary education services; (e) low capacity among regional, provincial and district authorities and officials to develop relevant forms of secondary education coverage, to produce differentiated strategies for the promotion of health based on postponing pregnancy and adopting healthy habits, and to promote integrated health care for adolescents by activating intersectoral and intergovernmental spaces and mechanisms for coordination; and (f) the fragility of civil society organizations and groups, as well as the bodies and mechanisms for the participation of adolescents that foster the demand for quality services.

22. Eliminating these barriers will involve working with strategic partners on: improving the design of policy and the national plan for differentiated secondary education and health and nutrition for adolescents and increasing the allocation of resources for its implementation; designing and strengthening forms of secondary education such as the Full School Day programme and relevant strategies for promoting well-being among adolescents who live in contexts of greatest exclusion; incorporating education on sexual and reproductive rights and citizenship in secondary education services; capacity-building for authorities and officials to manage the intersectoral and intergovernmental policies, plans and strategies for differentiated secondary education and health and nutrition for adolescents; strengthening capacity-building for staff at educational institutions and healthcare establishments to promote integral development among adolescents; and consolidating spaces and mechanisms to include adolescents and social organizations and groups in systematic monitoring of education, health and nutrition services for adolescents.

Equity for children

23. To promote the universal agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals, this component will contribute to ensuring that children who are exposed to inequities as a result of gender, ethnicity, place of residence, living conditions or differing abilities live in safe surroundings and have full access to relevant and quality registration, health, nutrition, care, education, water and sanitation services to promote their full development. This will be achieved by working with the State and civil society on capacity-building to: (a) adequately design and manage equitable and relevant policies for full development in early childhood (0-5 years); (b) monitor the management of inclusive, quality and relevant primary education policies for indigenous and Afro-Peruvian children and children in rural and peri-urban areas; (c) improve national policies for water and rural sanitation and managing the risk of disasters through the application of comprehensive environmental management models in rural, indigenous and peri-urban environments in the target areas, all as a contribution to developing resilience to the effects of climate change.

24. This component will contribute to eliminating the following barriers: (a) inadequate policies or regulatory and budgetary frameworks for children, families and indigenous and rural communities in the various sectors responsible for guaranteeing comprehensive development; (b) weakness of intrasectoral, intersectoral and intergovernmental spaces and mechanisms for coordination that promote the implementation of these policies; (c) the fragility of relevant and quality models and strategies for the territorial application of these policies; (d) civil society and institutional spaces designed to promote the monitoring, participation and surveillance of the management of these fragile and uncoordinated policies; and (e) operators of services in the target areas without sufficient competencies to promote the full development of children and insufficient training programmes.

25. Eliminating these barriers will involve working with strategic partners on: strengthening policies and regulatory and budget frameworks for rural, indigenous and Afro-Peruvian populations for civil registration, full development in early childhood, preschool and primary education, water and sanitation services, managing the risks of disasters and environmental protection; improving articulation and activating coordination mechanisms between the various government institutions and levels; developing relevant and quality models for the application of policies at the territorial level; strengthening social and community surveillance, participation and monitoring of services and the management of policies; and building the capacity of service operators in the target areas and strengthening the training programmes of the institutions to which they belong.

Recognizing and prioritizing the rights of children

26. This component will contribute to ensuring that adolescents and children continue to be recognized by society and the Peruvian State as subjects of law and prioritized in social regulations, policies and budgets. This will be achieved by: (a) technical assistance for public officials and authorities at the national level and in the target areas for the management of policies and allocation and delivery of budgets to reduce gaps in guaranteeing the rights of adolescents and children; (b) capacity-building for the State to increase the availability of disaggregated statistics and evidence for monitoring the situation of adolescents and children and decision-making to guarantee their rights; and (c) improving knowledge of the rights of adolescents and children and how to protect them among Peruvian society and the private sector.

27. This will contribute to eliminating the following barriers: (a) training and education programmes led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Civil Service

Authority that do not explicitly incorporate a focus on children's rights, gender and interculturality; (b) regional and local governments in the selected areas failing to give sufficient priority to children and adolescents in policies and budgets; (c) recommendations of human rights bodies and forums that are not sufficiently taken into account in public policies; (d) lack of disaggregated data and evidence on children and adolescents, with an emphasis on the most excluded; and (e) social and business organizations that are not structurally linked to guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents.

28. Eliminating these barriers will involve working with partners at the national level and in the target areas on promoting the improvement of disaggregated data (for gender, ethnicity, place of residence and living conditions among others) and evidence on children and adolescents; capacity-building for public officials responsible for planning the development and management of budgets; designing public management models that favour guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents; ensuring that public policies incorporate the recommendations of human rights bodies and forums; and making an active commitment to social organizations and the private sector, particularly the areas of telecommunications and health, through development and innovation in specific areas of the programme.

29. The country office will continue to seek the support of individual and private sector donors, focusing on raising funds via the pledge and corporate pathways to pledge channel, fundraising in emergency situations and exploring the possibility of fundraising through events and legacies. It will work with bilateral and multilateral donors to promote their contributions to the programme.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Children and adolescents free from violence, exploitation and family abandonment	905	7 390	8 295
Opportunities for adolescents	600	10 295	10 895
Equity for children	690	8 495	9 185
Recognizing and prioritizing the rights of children	2 205	7 295	9 500
Programme effectiveness	270	2 000	2 270
Total	**4 670**	**35 475**	**40 145**

Programme and risk management

30. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results

alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to the country programmes are stipulated in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

31. UNICEF will work within the UNDAF 2017-2021 and the Steering Committee which comprises representatives of the Government of Peru and the United Nations system. UNICEF will participate in annual coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the results areas.

32. The probability that the results obtained by the programme are not accepted by the responsible bodies and as such are not sustainable, and the possibility of low funding during certain periods have been identified as potential risks. They will be mitigated by guaranteeing the participation of the guarantors of rights in programme actions; strengthening relationships with civil society, social organizations and the private sector; producing a systematic plan for managing resources; and developing strategies to further empower the media on priority issues.

33. UNICEF undertakes to ensure the efficiency, effectiveness and quality of the programme, for which it will exercise active leadership; maintain fluid and productive external relations; implement the full cycle of programme planning and monitoring; and communicate, promote and sign partnerships with strategic partners for its adequate implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation

34. Indicators have been established to measure the progress of the results to which the programme will contribute, using information from official government sources. UNICEF, together with the other United Nations agencies, will advocate the continuity of this data production and will strengthen national information systems. UNICEF will promote the application of an equitable monitoring approach with its partners.

35. The National Coordinating Committee for the UNICEF Cooperation Programme will be responsible for monitoring the country programme. The committee will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Peruvian International Cooperation Agency and UNICEF. It will comprise high-level representatives from each of the ministries and regional governments that work directly with UNICEF. The programme will be reviewed on an annual basis.

36. Finally, UNICEF will promote evaluations to determine whether Peru is making progress in achieving results for children and adolescents and to determine its contribution in this respect.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Peru-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42 and 44. **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17. **National priorities:** National Agreement, Bicentennial Plan, National Action Plan for Childhood and Adolescence 2012–2021, National Policy for International Technical Cooperation.
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: 1. By 2021, everyone in a situation of vulnerability, poverty and discrimination will have improved access to basic, essential, universal, quality services and an integrated and inclusive social protection system. 3. By 2021, public management will be more efficient, transparent, inclusive and equitable, increasing people's confidence in institutions. 4. By 2021, everyone, especially people living in situations of vulnerability, poverty and discrimination, will have improved access to exercising their freedoms and rights and to citizen participation in the context of peace and under the rule of law. **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:** Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services; prevalence in the delay in growth among children under 5; coverage of essential health services; proportion of children and adolescents that have reached at least a minimum level of reading comprehension and mathematics; rate of secondary completion without falling behind; proportion of women and girls aged 15 or over that have suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence; maternal mortality rate; neonatal mortality rate; adolescent fertility rate; primary government spending as a proportion of the originally approved budget; proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level and fully disaggregated.
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 1. Health; 3. Water, sanitation and hygiene; 4. Nutrition; 5. Education; 6. Child protection; 7. Social inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, children and adolescents will be brought up and educated without violence and will access services that guarantee their protection and access to justice	Percentage of biological parents who use hitting as punishment to educate their children. Baseline (2014): Mothers: 28.6% Fathers: 25.6% Target (2021): Mothers: 19.6% Fathers: 16.6%	Demographic and Family Health Survey (*Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar*, ENDES)	1.1. By 2021, the capacity of the State and society to legislate, manage, allocate budget resources and carry out social surveillance of the following will be improved:(a) preventing and responding to violence; and (b) access of children and adolescents to justice. 1.2. By 2021, there will have been improvements to prevention programmes and strategies for physical and sexual violence, particularly against female adolescents and girls, at school and in the family, in the priority territories. 1.3. By 2021, the capacity of the State to improve protection mechanisms and justice for children and adolescents who are victims of violence, exploitation or family abandonment and in conflict with penal law will have been built.	Ministries of: Women and Vulnerable Populations:, Social Development and Inclusion;, Economy and Finance;, Justice and Human Rights; National Registry of Identification and Civil Status; National Institute of Statistics and Information; regional/local governments, NGOs, academic sector, Ombudsperson, Department of Youth Centres, Public Prosecution Service	905	7 390	8 295
	Percentage of districts with child protection services (Municipal Child and Adolescent Ombudspersons in operation.) Baseline: (2015): 92% Target: (2021): 100%	Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Populations					
	Percentage of adolescents in conflict with the law complying with non-custodial measures. Baseline: 43% Target: 53%	Judiciary					
2. By 2021, the adolescent population will have improved opportunities to live a healthy life, learn throughout their life and fully exercise their citizenship	Net secondary education attendance rate. Baseline: 83.8 /Target: 87 Women: Baseline:83.5/Target:87 Men: Baseline:82.3/Target:86.5 Urban: Baseline:86.7/Target:92 Rural: Baseline:74.5/Target:80 Spanish mother tongue: Baseline:83.9/Target:87	Ministry of Education	2.1. By 2021, the national and priority regional governments will have built their capacities to design and implement inclusive, relevant and quality secondary education policies that ensure successful development paths for indigenous, rural and marginal-urban adolescents. 2.2. By 2021, integrated care models for health and nutrition for adolescents will have been adapted	Ministries of: Health; Education; Social Development and Inclusion; Economy and Finance; regional/local governments, NGOs, academic sector, Ombudsperson, National Education Council	600	10 295	10 895

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Indigenous mother tongue: Baseline:76.4/Target:80.5 No poverty: Baseline:86.5/Target:92 Extreme poverty: Baseline:66.2/Target:71		and implemented for the priority territories. 2.3. By 2021, the participation of adolescents will be included in bodies and mechanisms for the management of health services and education, in addition to the corresponding quality indicators, for the priority territories.				
	Percentage of students that do not reach the "in process" level in the Student Evaluation Census for second grade in reading and mathematics. Baseline: 62.7 for reading 77.8 for mathematics (2015) Target: 52 for reading 67 for mathematics	Ministry of Education					
	Coverage of the Integrated Health Care System (*Sistema Integral de Salud*, SIS) for adolescents. Baseline: 58% (2015) Target: 70% (2021)	SIS					
	Adolescent mothers pregnant for the first time aged 15-19 years. Baseline: 14.6% Target: No increase	Ministry of Health					
3. By 2021, children exposed to concerns related to gender, ethnicity, area of residence, living	Neonatal mortality rate. Baseline: 11 per 1,000 live births Target: 8.5 per 1,000 live births	ENDES	3.1. By 2021, the capacity of the State and society for the coordinated design and management of equitable and relevant policies for full	Ministries of: Social Development and Inclusion; Education; Women and Vulnerable	690	8 495	9 185

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
conditions or differences in skills will live in safe environments and have full access to relevant and quality registration, health, nutrition, care, education, water, sanitation and hygiene services that promote their full development	Percentage of children under 5 suffering from chronic malnutrition. Baseline: 14.4 (2015) Target: 10 (2021)	ENDES	development in early childhood (0–5 years) in the priority territories will have been built. 3.2. By 2021, the national, regional and priority local governments will have built their capacities to monitor the management of inclusive, quality and relevant primary-education policies for indigenous, Afro-Peruvian, rural and peri-urban children. 3.3. By 2021, there will have been capacity-building of the State and society to rate national policies for water and sanitation in rural areas and manage the risk of disasters based on the implementation of comprehensive environmental management models in rural, indigenous and peri-urban areas, for the priority territories.	Populations;, Health; Economy and Finance; Environment; Housing, Construction and Sanitation; National Institute of Civil Defence, Office of the President of the Council of Ministers, National Institute for Statistics and Information, regional/local governments, NGOs, academic sector, Ombudsperson			
	Percentage of children under 5 with access to child development programmes. Baseline: *Cuna Más* programme [Govt. programme for children under 3.]: 5.7% (2015) Growth and development: 52.4% (2014) Education Cycle I: 5.1% (2015) Cycle II: 82.6% (2014) Target: *Cuna Más* programme: 8% Growth and development: 65% Education Cycle I: 8% Cycle II: 90%	Ministries of: Development and Social Inclusion; Education; Health					
	Completion rate for primary education without delays (ages 12–13). Baseline: 81.7%/Target: 86% Women: Baseline:83.4%/Target:87% Men: Baseline:80.2%/Target:86% Urban: Baseline:88.3%/Target:93% Rural: Baseline:68.6%/Target:72% Spanish mother tongue: Baseline:84.1%/Target:89%	Ministry of Education					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Indigenous mother tongue: Baseline:65.3%/Target:70.5% No poverty: Baseline:87.3%/Target:92.5% Extreme poverty: Baseline:63.3%/Target:69%						
	Percentage of children achieving expected outcomes in reading comprehension and mathematics for Grades 2 and 4 primary. Reading comprehension, Grade 2 Baseline:43.5%/Target:58% Mathematics, Grade 2. Baseline:25.9%/Target:33% Reading comprehension, second language, Grade 4 Baseline:18.8%/Target:45% Indigenous-language reading comprehension, Grade 4. Quechua Collao: Baseline:21.9%/Target:35% Aguaruna: Baseline:18%/Target:33% Shipibo: Baseline:14.2%/Target:25% Aymara: Baseline:9.8%/Target:20%	Ministry of Education					
	Proportion of rural homes with access to the public water network. Baseline: 61.8% (2014) Target: 72% (2021)	National Household Survey (*Encuesta Nacional de Hogares*, (ENAHO)					
	Percentage of children aged 0–5 with birth certificates. Baseline: 96.7% (2014) Target: 99.6% (2021)	ENDES					

16-13621

E/ICEF/2016/P/L.28

14/15

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
4. By 2021, adolescents and children will continue to be recognized by society and the Peruvian State as subjects of law and will be prioritized in social regulations, policies and budgets	Public budget allocated to children and adolescents as a percentage of GDP by sector. Baseline: 4.4% (2014) Target: Not less than 4.4% per year	Ministry of Economy and Finance	4.1. By 2021, public officials and authorities at the national level and in the priority territories will have strengthened their capacities to manage policies and allocate and deliver budgets to eliminate gaps in exercising the rights of adolescents and children. 4.2. By 2021, the capacity of the State to increase the availability of disaggregated statistics and other evidence for monitoring the situation of adolescents and children and decision-making to guarantee their rights will have been built. 4.3. By 2021, Peruvian society and the private sector will have improved knowledge of the rights of adolescents and children and will know how to protect them.	Ministries of: Social Development and Inclusion; Economy and Finance; Women and Vulnerable Populations; National Institute of Statistics and Information; regional/local governments; Round-table for the Fight against Poverty, academic sector, civil society, private sector	2 205	7 295	9 500
	Percentage of delivery of the public budget allocated to children and adolescents at the national and subnational levels. Baseline: (2015) National: 38% Regional: 48% Local: 14% Target: (2021) National: 45% Regional: 55% Local: 20%	Ministry of Economy and Finance					
	Percentage of children and adolescents living in a condition of monetary poverty at the national level. Baseline: 32.5% (2013) Target: 26% (2021)	Calculation based on ENAHO					
	Percentage of people with improved perception of the rights of children and adolescents. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	UNICEF study					
Programme effectiveness					270	2 000	2 270
Total resources					**4 670**	**35 475**	**40 145**